NEW. YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SPECE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

MS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the NORTH DAILT HERALD, two cents per copy, 5; per cannum, THE DAILT HERALD, enery Saturday, it six conto per 199, or 5; per cannum, the Ruropean Edition erry Westendery, it six cents per copy, the per cannum to any part of Great Britain, et 55 to any part of the Continent, toth to include pushing, the Milliversia Edition on the the and 20th to each much at six cents.

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ADVENTENDENTENDENT remember every day; advertisements in seried in the WESSET HERAID, FAMILT HERAID, and in the Californic cust therefore Editions.

JOS PAINTING associated with neutrons, chaupters and co-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Evolutions on Tight Rope-Bells of Madrid-Mazule.

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-RICHARD III.-ITALIAN

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-ROAD TO RUIN-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway .- SEA OF

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,—Garibaldi—Three Guardsmen.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway.—After

WOOD'S MINSTREIS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS DANCES, &C.—BLACK SWAN BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway Bringsques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Used Up.

New York, Friday, September 30, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the great increase of our advertising business we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to comto our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This shorcan accomplish by sending in their advertisements early an hour in the day and evening as possible. All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at night. Those handed in after that hour will have to take their chance as repards classification.

The steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at this port about eleven o'clock last night. Her news, which is two days later than that brought by the Vanderbilt, has been anticipated by the arrival of the Galway steamer Circassian at St. Johns, N. F., on Tuesday last. We give, however, some additional intelligence, which will be found interesting.

At the meeting of the Episcopal Convention in this city yesterday, Bishop Potter preached the on, and the standing and other business committees were appointed. In the evening ses sion the question of the reinstallation of Bishop Onderdonk was brought up on a resolution re questing the House of Bishops to take action on the suspension of the Bishop, or to modify the same so as to limit it to a certain time. A very exciting debate ensued, in which Bishop Potter, and Drs. Hawks. Tyng, Anthon and others took part. We give a report of the proceedings in another

The trial to determine the title to the West Washington Market grounds was continued vester day in the Supreme Court before the Hon. Judge Potter. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the State to prove the extension of the boun. dary of the city on its west side at various periods and also to show that the water between Dev and Vesey streets was filled in with dirt, by contract awarded by the Street Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Common Council. The lease of the disputed premises for one year, in consideration of the payment of five thousand dollars, to Messra, James P. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan, was likewise put in evidence by the plaintiffs' counsel. This morning the Corporation Counsel will open the case on the part of the defendants, and it is under stood that he intends to move for a nonsuit.

No tidings have been received of the balloonists, Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock. They were last seen from the town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., at a supposed altitude of five miles, and going due east with great velocity.

The murder of the unknown man at the corner of Worth street and Mission place on Tuesday evening received a thorough investigation at the hands Coroner Schirmer yesterday. The evidence tended to throw suspicion upon two men named Bill Jones and Patrick Farrell, and the jury, in rendering a verdict, charged these men with having committed the murder. The accused are at large, but the police are sanguine of being able to arrest

them at an early day.

The Board of Supervisors sat from seven o'clock P. M. on Wednesday till eight e'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning to complete the balloting for Registrars. The result was totally in favor of the democratic party. The names will be found in

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the proceeds of stocks issued for constructing the new reservoir, purchasing lands and extending the Croton water works. are all expended, and recommending a further is sue of stock to the amount of \$878,900, in accord ance with the laws heretofore passed. It will re quire \$1,201,261 to complete the works. The subject was referred to the Croton Department Committee. A resolution was offered authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to carry effect an agreement respecting property owned by the city and now held unlawfully by various per-After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned till Monday

The Board of Councilmen transacted a large amount of routine business last evening. The City Inspector submitted an ordinance to require the owners of tenement property to place suitable garbage boxes before the doors of their houses It was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in favor of petitioning the Governor to reorganize the

The great rowing race between Andrew Fay and Thomas Daw for \$250 a side came off yesterday at one P. M. from Quarantine around a stake boat near Fort Diamond and back to the place of starting. Fay won the race easily. Daw was suffering from boil under his right arm.

As some laborers were employed yesterday afternoon in whitewashing an area wall which had just been erected at Nos. 313 and 315 Greenwich street, a prop gave way and the wall fell in, burying two men named John Gaffney and John Bryan under the ruins. Gaffney was found to be quite dead when extricated from the rubbish, but Bryan escaped with some severe bruises. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday to grant licenses, but received no applications. The Clerk reported that he had sent a copy of the letter received by Mr. Haskett, on the subject of

licensing druggists, to the Police Commissioners They then adjourned till this afternoon at two

The National Guard, Seventh regiment, Color Marshal Lefferts, had a field day at East New York yesterday. They proceeded in fatigue dress, with knapsacks and one day's rations. They mustered 553 members. The drill was a complete success in every point of view, and called forth encomiums of praise for the new Colonel and his command There were about 1,500 spectators present, including many military men.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached 600 bales, closing steady within the range of quotations given in another vance of from 5 to 15 cents per barrel. Superfine West ern canal was in the best request. Southern was also in good demand, and closed at better prices. Wheat was irmer for good to prime lots of new, with fair sales while common and inferior qualities were heavy and ir regular. Corn was heavy and sales moderate, including Western mixed, at 89c. and Southern yellow at 92% Pork was heavy and inclined to droop, with sale mess at \$15 81 a \$15 90; thin mess at \$14 87 and prime at \$10 50 a \$10 6214. Beef was dull, an ard was firm. Sugars were active, with a good deman from refiners and the trade, and the market closed at an advance of about 1/2c. per 10. The transactions embraced about 2,000 hhds. and 850 boxes at prices given in another place. Coffee was stoady, with light sales; 25 mats Java brought 15½c, and a small tot Jamaica 12½c. Rio was quiet on account of a public sale of Santos to come off next week. Freights were firm but engagements were light. Cotton was engaged for Liverpool at &d. a 9-16d, the latter figure for uncompressed by clipper ship; with 800 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and to

The Contest Between Europe and Asia-China.

The recent events at the mouth of the Peiho have a deep significance and are pregnant with vast results. The contest between European and Asiatic civilization has assumed a new phase, and the nations of Western Europe will be called upon to exert all their powers in a contest with five hundred millions of people on the continent of Asia Whoever has read the narratives of recent

travellers through Persia, China and Thibet, has become aware of the watchful jealousy with which the British power in India is everywhere regarded by the Asiatic nations beyond its sway. It is universally looked upon as an encroaching and dominant power, and some of the most interesting portions of Mons. Huc's parrative relate to the suspicious inquiries and the official vigilance with which communication with British India was regarded in the countries he visited. At the Court of Thibet the Chinese Ambassador was the ruling power, and the progress of the English arms eastward from the Ganges the sub ject of his constant observation. Closed as is all communication between the Western and Eastern worlds, we pay little heed to what may pass, or what ideas may rule in the Asiatic courts. Yet every traveller of modern times. from Marco Polo down, and the scanty remnants of ancient history, all tell us of the existence of national embassies, experts in the arts of diplomacy, with their intrigues, their intermarriages between royal families, and all the tricks of kingcraft.

If from these scanty facts in regard to the interior of the Asiatic courts we pass to a con templation of the events of late years on the shores of Asia, we are led to the irresistible conclusion that behind the dissimulation and treachery that have marked the official intercourse of the Asiatics with Europeans, there is something far deeper than a mere wish to de ceive. The opium war of 1842 between England and China, the Burmah war, the Affghan treachery, the conquest of the Sikhs, the late war with China, the Allied proceedings in Cochin China, and the gigantic rebellion against British rule in India, must all have been matters of diplomatic consideration between the semi-civilized courts of Asia, and must have created an opinion and a policy towards England the fruits of which are seen in the universal resistance with which her approaches are met. The Asiatic portion of Lord Clive's history is perhaps better known in Asia than in Europe, and the secret springs of the great Indian rebellion better understood in

While this feeling of jealousy, fear and hatred of English power was growing up in Asia, the American name was blended with that of England in the Asiatic mind, from the identity of language, dress and customs between us. But of late years events have tended to change this, and to enable the Asiatic everywhere to distinguish between the two nations. It is not alone our proceedings in Japan, and the conduct of the American Minister, Mr. Reed, do. ring the late war between the Allies and China that has led to this. The gold discoveries in California and Australia have drawn thousands of adventurous Chinese to those shores, large numbers of whom have returned to China. Their narratives must have proved a fresh and interesting subject of study to a nation where literary merit is the guide to rank and the Mandarin's button is the reward of scholastic merit. In these narratives American politics, as developed in California, English, as found in Australia, stand in marked contrast. In the latter, the narratives doubtless have shown the Chinaman oppressed, driven from his diggings, taxed by the government, and denied any political status. In California, the Chinese hongs contending with the Governor on the question of taxation and beating him in argument, their protection in their work, their admission to civil rights. and their strength in the social organization are probably as well understood at Pekin as at Washington. Then the British participation in the coolie trade, and the fact that this infamous traffic is not extended to the United States, is as well known in China as in Europe. The narrative of every returned Chinaman is taken down by a Mandarin ambitious of literary promotion and may be found in the archives at Pekin Thus, much of the deference paid to the American representative in China, which has been supposed to flow from Russian teachings, may

be traced to other and logical causes. These have produced the state of things in our relations with China which have been ignorantly put in peril by Mr. Ward, the Minister and Captain Tatnall, the commander of our naval forces, by taking part with the British and French in the attack on the forts at the mouth of the Peiho. The full and interesting letters which have published from the scene of the event, and which give a more clear and intelligible account than any others received from there, show conclusively the different deportment which the Chinese exhibited towards our Minister and towards those of France and England. The Chinese told Mr. Ward at Shanghae that if after the ratification of the treaties he wished to go to Pekin, he had only to say that he had impor-

tant business to transact there. At the mouth of the Peiho they told him, before the battle, to go to the northern mouth of the river, and pointed out the masts of the junks, which could be seen; and yet he made no effort to do so until after the defeat of the English. When requested to help the fight he doubted the propriety of so doing, but not having mind enough of his own consulted Captain Tatnall, who, being nothing more than a brave sailor, thought that the tugging off of the Toey-wan when aground entitled Admiral Hope to American assistance in towing his forces into action. After the fight the Chinese again sent to Mr. Ward, to say that he would find entrance at the northern mouth of the Peiho, and at our latest dates he was about to proceed to Pekin.

Should his proceedings and those of Captain Tatnall, in taking sides with the Allied forces against the Chinese, lead to any complication of our relations with China, both should be at once recalled, and somebody having more judgment than a Georgia politician, and more brains than a fighting sailor, should be sent to look after our interests there. A contest against English dominion is impending in Asia which will shake every nation from the Wall of China to the Gulf of Persia. The Allies have just reason to seek the punishment of the treachery that has been used against them; but we have no part nor interest in it. They will set their wooden walls" against the mud forts, and send thousands of men to conbat with millions, and time will bring the results. But we should not be surprised if the echo of the defeat at Peiho should yet be heard on the banks of the Ganges.

REVOLT OF INTELLECT AGAINST ROWDYISM AND POLITICS .- It is the last parcel that breaks the camel's back, the last drop that overflows the cup. The late scenes at Wieting Hall, in which the leaders of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall played their parts, have completed the revolt which had been long rising up in the public mind against the rowdyism and corruption of these organizations, by which the legitimate influence of men of character and honor and standing in the democratic party has been nullified, and a tyrannical usurpation worthy of Robespierre and his associates in the French Revolution, established in its stead.

The conduct of the representatives of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall and their affiliations at Syracuse, the plots and doings of the Regency both previous to and at the late Convention, the congregation of traitors and cut-throats, and political butchers and rowdies and roughs and shoulder-hitters, and bullies and bruisers, and Short Boys and Dead Rabbits, and gamblers and thieves, and vagabonds of all sorts, have so aroused the public mind that we would not wonder if the indignation would ere long take the shape of a Vigilance Committee. The respectable portion of the democratic party in particular are so disgusted with the scoundrels that they are determined to rescue the party and the fortunes of the country out of their hards. The Tammanvites and the Mozart Hall men are now both on collecting expeditions to raise funds, for the ostensible purpose of carrying the State election to a successful issue, but far more likely to be divided among a set of knaves and robbers, with as much conscience as a shark or a wolf. We trust that they will not be successful in levying this black mail, and that every man will have the pluck and the moral courage to give them a flat refusal.

But there is another movement on foot, an independent one, in favor of the democratic ticket. It has been started by intellectual and respectable men, whose characters are guar antees for the honest application of the money they may collect. They are raising funds with which to do battle against Wm. H. Seward and his revolutionary principles. As dollars are the sinews of war, we trust they will prosper in their collection, and that, taking the management of the election out of the hands of the thieves and rowdies, they will assume the control themselves, and thus this course they will deal a double blow, equal ly fatal to Sewardism and to rowdyism. Tammany and Mozart Hall factions, which are both alike, will be superseded and overthrown. They are disorganized and demoralized, and whatever they come in contact with they disorganize and demoralize, like a little leaven which assimilates to itself the whole mass of dough, or like a gangrene in the human body, which spreads and extends till it kills its

The cause is too sacred to be entrusted to such unholy hands. It is the cause of patriotism-the cause of the Union and the constitution against the treasonable designs of Mr. Seward, who contemplates the dismemberment of the federal republic, in order that he may be monarch of the Northern half of it. If the black republican ticket which endorses his ideas should be successful, he would thus become the most prominent man of the party, and his doctrines would gain such an ascendancy in the Northern mind that he would have little difficulty in the inauguration of his long meditated revolutionary movement, by which he may destroy the country, shattering its united and irresistible strength into powerless, helpless fragments, destined to be the prey of each other and of all nations.

It is necessary, therefore, to make ample preparations for this important issue, and the first sten is to ignore the existence of the Regency, and of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, whose rogues and rowdies are unfit to be trusted with the handling of money, or with the management of a political issue which involves the fate of the country now and for all future time.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CONGRESS .- It is well known that of the four or five parties and factions in the House of Representatives which will meet in December, no party will hold a majority, and that there must be a coalition of two or more of these parties or factions to organize the House under the majority rule. The republicans, however, will lack only six or eight men of a clear majority, and they are already beginning to negotiate among the anti-Lecomp ton democrats for these recruits. But the whole business of the control of the House could be much more easily and much more profitably arranged, in reference to the Presi dency, by the simple plan of, a practical coalition of all the opposition forces. North and South, against the democracy upon the practical issues of retrenchment and reform and a general overhauling of democratic extrava gances, leaving the nigger agitation entirely in the hands of such men as Seward, Douglas and Wise, and the Northern abolitionists and the Southern fire-eaters. Otherwise, the "irrepressible conflict" of Seward will be very apt to bring about an "irrepressible conflict" among the several parties and factions concerned, from December, 1859, at Washington, to November, 1860, throughout the country, and how much longer God only knows

VOLCANOES UNDER THE STREETS-NECESSITY OF TESTING BOILERS BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE. Yesterday we had the boilers of the HERALD establishment carefully tested by hydraulic pressure, which is the only thorough and satisfactory mode of insuring their perfect safety Though our boilers are in excellent order, and constructed of the best material, our engines furnished with steam and water gauges, and every appliance calculated to guard against accident, and attended by a competent staff of engineers and firemen, yet, as the boilers lie under the sidewalk, in order to make assurance doubly sure, we have had them submitted to the severest known test of hydraulic pressure, which all cautious engine builders and governments apply to their machinery.

In ent people who daily perambulate the

streets of this city little dream that there are hundreds of steam boilers under their feetsleeping volcanoes, that may at any moment scatter destruction and death around. Many of these boilers are doubtless wholly unsafe, not supplied with either steam or water gauges, or any other safeguard against explosion except the safety-valve alone, which, if corroded, or otherwise becoming unmanageable, is more of a danger-valve than a safety-valve. There are numerous buildings also, with boilers underneath, where a crowd of people, varying from one to five hundred, are continually at work. just as insecure, and often under the superintendence of boys, who know no more about the terrific power of steam than the unborn child; and hence we have had to record many such awful disasters as the recent explosions in Hague and Goerck streets, and there have been frequently, no doubt, many more accidents of the same kind attended with less fatal results which were never made public at all.

The government provides by special enactments that the boilers and engines in national vessels, ferry boats and other steam navigated vessels, shall be inspected by competent officials, properly tested, and a certificate from such inspectors guaranteeing their safe condition rendered indispensable. In these cases it is only the lives of those parties who voluntarily entrust themselves on board, either to work the vessel or as passengers, which are endangered; but in the case of steam boilers under the sidewalks, or in buildings in crowded localities. hundreds of persons, unconscious of any danger, are in momentary peril of being sent into eternity.

We conceive, then, that it is the duty of the Common Council to pass an ordinance compelling all owners of steam engines within the city limits, under a heavy penalty, to have their boilers tested by hydraulic pressure once a year, and to have their security guaranteed by certificate from some competent inspector. We have taken the initiative in the HERALD establishment, and we hope that some measures will be taken to make a similar course imperative upon all other parties using steam in the management of their business. The safety of human life in this crowded city demands it.

PUFFS AND PUMPKINS .- The Hon. Jefferson Brick, with the assistance of his clerical collaborateur, the Rev. Caleb Melchisedek, has labored to the best of his ability to give a first rate quadrilateral notice for the mammoth Bennett pumpkins. Considered as the work of a done up politician, who was so much frightened by the rumored appearance of an Austrian bussar as to run ten miles from Solferino, and a ci-devant parson, the recognition of the great pumpkins is very creditable to its authors. The only deficiency about it is, that while it gave us full credit for our successes in the agricultural field, it neglected to say that we aised great newspap kins, and that our journalistic triumphs were as far beyond competition, or even imitation, (as Mr. Brick knows by sad experience), as our monster contributions to the vegetable kingdom. A parallel between speculations in Old Brick churches and dead men's bones and our operations might be instructive and amusing at the same time. But, letting the Hon. J. Brick and his coadjutor go by for the day. we desire to call the attention of the Hon. Booby Brooks to these mammoth pumpkins, in connection with a statement which he made some time ago. He stated that we had purchased some forty acres of rocky and waste land, without productive soil, verdure, foliage and natural beauties of any kind. Now, he must either acknowledge that he was wrong in the first instance, or else that we were wonderfully clever to make these premium regetables grow in such a desert as that which described. Things have changed a good deal with the Hon. Booby Brooks since we bought our rocks. He has followed the corpse of the once flourishing Know Nothing party to an early grave. Now our amiable but distressed cotemporary is looking about for his own political grave—a quiet, secluded spot, suitable for a young man with the best intentions and the worst possible luck. Touched to the heart by this sad condition of the Hon. Booby Brooks, we will be willing, if he does the fair thing by our pumpkins, and does it bandsomely, to find him some vacant lot, some snug corner in Tammany Hall, where the wicked politicians shall not trouble him and the weary Brooks shall be at rest. Now, could anything be more magnanimous than that? We pause for a reply. Foreign Beggars .- The frequent, rapid and

chean communication between the United States and Europe has had the effect to discharge many queer fish upon our hospitable shores beggars among them; beggars of all sorts, kinds and countries, from the miserable wretch who tortures an asthmatic organ, or has ost his all by the eruption of some impossible volcano, up to the smooth, polished, broadclothed beggar who desires the help of the Yankee dollar to aid in Christianizing the antipodes, or liberalizing some oppressed people n Europe, or making a new revolution, which never comes off. They are all mendicants, more or less impudent, and by consequence more or less successful. In 1847-8 we had an immense importation of political beggars, who wished to raise funds to help the liberal cause in Hungary, Poland, Italy, Germany and Ireland. Kossuth was the king of these beggars, and collected a good deal of money which has never been accounted for. It is not likely

that it ever will. Then there heavy raise for the Irish fund. anybody ever hear what became that? Latterly the political dodge has been abandoned, and the parsons have taken the matter in hand. Catholic Europe is to be converted to old style Presbyterianism, and as a cheering field to commence with, Ireland is to be selected, colleges are to be erected, revival meetings held, and Pat is to be reclaimed from the error of his ways if Jonathan will pay the expenses of going through with so tough a job. Certain agents have lately come here with the view to collect a fund for the above named purpose, and they are going about the country making speeches and telling funny stories, while the contribution box is sent through the congregations. The time was when the Irish came here to work, and not to beg. They came to help build our railways and dig our canals, and earned their bread by honest, earnest labor. Now it appears that some of them have joined with the other European mendicants in an attack upon the bank books of the truly pious. We cannot but think that the railway builders and canal diggers are far more worthy of respect than the sleek, round, eloquent and learned gentlemen who have succeeded them.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Behavior of the British Functionsries in China-Mexican Affairs-Re-ported Death of Ex-President Ceballes - Douglas' Forthcoming Reply to Judge Black-Another Duel on the Tapis-The Printing Plunder-The President Going to Wheatland, &c., &c. OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1859.

It is the opinion in diplomatic circles that Admiral Hope blundered in his recent naval attack in China, and that Colonel Bruce exhibited a supercilious hauteur unber ecompanied his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, and his appointment is another instance of aristocratic nepotism.

The Cabinet meeting on Tuesday was attended by all the members of the Cabinet except Messrs. Floyd and Holt. The Johnson contract occupied a portion of the time of the council, and the despatches received from China by the Secretaries of State and of the Navy were laid before it.

Minister McLane had a long interview with the President and Secretary of State to-day in regard to Mexica affairs. Some additional intelligence has been received here since our Minister left Vera Cruz, but matters there

are unchanged.

A pamphlet will appear in a few days, written under the supervision of Senator Douglas, in reply to the recent able article of Judge Black's, which caused Douglas' sudden return to this city. His friends are much annoyed a his exhibition of ill temper in his Wooster speech.

The President contemplates in the course of a few days a brief visit to Wheatland. Should the Postmaster Gene ral return to-morrow, he will probably leave here on Saturday. The President will remove from Soldiers Home to this city on Saturday.

The fear of failure of contractor for carrying the

mails to California via Nicaragua continues to give much uneasiness to government officials here. On Wednesday Assistant Postmaster-Generals King and Dundas held a long consultation with the President upon the subject.

A telegraphic despatch has just been received here by

the city authorities informing them that Mr. Goode, of Virginia, brother of the late member of Congress, and Mr. Paul, a Petersburg, Virginia, editor, were on the way to this vicinity to fight a duel. The difficulty, it is said, arose out of the contest for the seat in Congress in the Petersburg district, Goode wanting his late brother's place, and Paul being a warm partisan of Pryor. Mr Pryor, it is said, is in favor of Douglas and his popular sovereignty humbug, and has managed to blind the peo-ple of that district on this fact.

News has arrived of the death of ex-President Cebal los, of Mexico, in Paris.

It is said that Cornelius Wendell is to make a pilgrim

age to Tennessee, to see Mr. Etheridge about the organization of the next Congress. He goes in behalf of the republican members of New York, and with a keen eye to the printing spoils. If the republicans can control the Southern opposition vote in Congressional matters and for the smaller offices, they will strike a bargain to make Etheridge Speaker.

ment, has gone to investigate a serious matter chraged against the Collector of the port of Detroit.

The President has appointed William G. Jones District Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama, vice John Gayle de-

Captain M. S. Miller has been ordered to assume the duties of Assistant Quartermaster, vacated by the death

of the Pension Office on the 1st of January, 1791, was 1,356, there has since been added 11,812, making a total of 13,168. Of this number there were receiving pensions June 30, 1858, 4,916.

The whole amount that had been paid the Revolutionary pensioners was \$64,518,281; to other army and navy pensioners, \$21,836,062, making a total (paid since the nization of the government) of \$86,354,344.

The blue book is in the hands of the printer and will soon be issued. The proof sheets are now undergoing revisal at the hands of the officers of the various depart

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, now on an officia visit to the West, expects before his return to coaclade several highly advantageous treaties with the Indian tribes now located in the region bordering upon Kansas. The Land and Pension offices are busily engaged in pre-paring their estimates for the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department, in consequence of press of has deferred the preparation of estimates until next

Passed Midshipman Morgan L. Ogden has been dis missed from the navy.

The acting Secretary of War has prepared a general order, which will be issued in a few days, declaring that pospital stewards and ordnance sergeants are subject to court martial like other enlisted men.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently made arrange ments for the reception of an additional number of active midshipmen at the Naval Academy—from thirty to forty been the longest time without appointments as far back as 1855 will be requested to make nominations of youths for admission, in accordance with the existing law

The Treasury receipts for the week ending on Monday were \$1,599,000. The drafts paid amounted to \$1,408,000, and the drafts issued to \$848,000. The amount subject to than \$758,000, or a million within the last two weeks

ssume the duties of Assistant Quartermaster General at that point, in place of Chapman, deceased. The President has appointed Wm. C. Jones Judge of the United States Court for the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama, vice Gavie, deceased. The names of at least ten other gentlemen had been mentioned in

General Jesup, who was seriously sick in New York, has returned to Washington. He is convalescent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has on appeal decided hat "felt slipper patterns," as described by the impost, the fabric being worsted in whole or part, and also "Ralian cloth" imported as button staff, but believed it may be used for other purposes, are both dutiable at 19 per centum. The appellants claimed that they should be entered at four per centum, but the articles were imported in the piece and not cut in slips or separate patterns. He also decided that "travelling rugs" are dutiable as manufactures of wool or wearing apparel at 24 per centum-and not as blankets, as claimed. bat " felt slipper patterns," as described by the imp

nection with that office.

and not as blankets, as claimed.

and not as blankets, as claimed.

Bursting of a Balloon and Perilous Bescent of the Aeronaut.

Ross, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1859.

Professor Coe, accompanied by Mr. Coutman, of Rome, made a balloon ascension here to-day from the fair grounds. The county fair being in session, there were 10,000 spectators. The ascension was fine. At the height of two miles the balloon bursted, turning up in the top of the netting, thus forming a parachute. The voyagers, after a perilous and exciting descent, landed safely in a swamp three miles from their starting point. There was intense excitement among the crowd below during the descent.

Speech of Senster Chestnut, of South

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29, 1869. The Courier contains Senator Chestnut's speech delivered tt Camden, S. C., yesterday. He d'acourses politics gene resources of the South, repudiates agitation and the open-ing of the slave trade, and opposes Senator Douglas' points about unfriendly Territorial legislation.

Knights Templars' Convention

Kanights Templars' Conventions.

The Knights Templars' Convention of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York held its election yesterday, September 28, when the following officers were elected:—Charles G. Judd, of Penn Yan, Grand Commander; Frank Chamberiain, or Albany, Beputy Grand Commander; Zenes Priest, of Utica, Grand Generalissimo, W. H. Drew having declined, J. T. Wilbur, of Hornelisville, Grand Captain General; Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Prelat; Wm. F. Helmes, of Rochester, Grand Senior Warden; E. P. Breed, of New York, Grand Forgand Senior Warden; John S. Perry, of Troy, Grand Treasurer; Robert Macy, of New York, Grand Rochester, Grand Senior, Grand Standard Boarer; R. D. Shuler, of Little Falls, Grand Standard Boarer; R. D. Shuler, of Little Falls, Grand Standard Boarer; R. D. Shuler, of Little Falls, Grand Standard Boarer; R. D. Shuler, of Little Falls, Grand Warder.

Regatta at Albany.

Albany, Sept. 29, 1859.

At the regatta to-day the first prize for double soulis was won by the Eudora, of Albany, and the second by he Fanny Fern, of Newburg. In the single scull race he first prize was won by John Hawkan, of Newburg—ime 26 minutes 17 seconds—and the second by Thomas Doyle, of Boston, who was tea seconds behind. In the race of four oared boats the first prize was taken by the Stranger, of Poughkeepsie, in 20 minutes 11 seconds, and the second by the Das Bryant, of Newburg. The George J. Brown, of New York, came in last. The six oared boat race was won by the boat Stephen Roborts, belonging to the Hiawatha Club, of Albany. The distance pulled in each of the above named races was three miles.

The Death of Mr. Brunel. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29, 1859.

Flags were displayed at half mast on the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor, and minute guns fired at noon to day as a token of respect to the memory of Isambert K. Brunel.

The Southern Pacific Railroad. Advices from Marshall, Texas, to the 19th state that the suit in the matter of the Pacific Railroad had been decided in favor of the defendants, Mr. Fowlkes' possession of the road, and the rights of the franchise of the new company. Both sides were actively co-operating, and the people of Texas have full confidence in the completion of the road.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

The State Agricultural Fair attracted a great crowd taday. The trial of steam fire engines commenced yesterday and will be finished to-morrow, when the prizes will be announced. The tallest playing yet effected is by the Baltimore steam fire engine, constructed with a Futton pump. The steamer Washington, of this city, similarly constructed, but of great power, will play to-morrow. Appearances indicates that one of these engines will win the first prize.

Affairs in Newark, N. J.

The stock and fixtures of the Newark, N. J.

Nawang, Sept. 29, 1859.
Foundry, located on Nesbit street, were sold at auction this morning, to close the concern.

Our municipal elections take place October 11. The candidates for Mayor are the place October 11. The candidates for Mayor are the place october, Moses Bigelow, dem., and Daniel Dodd, opposition.

The Irish delegation of ministers addressed a large audience at the First Presbyterian church last evening. The collection is said to be liberai.

Wyoming County Fair.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1859.

The Wyoming County Fair closed here to-day. The fair was very satisfactory.

Ship Ocean Queen Ashore. The ship Ocean Queen, hence for Charleston, went ashore last night on Race Point. No particulars are yet known.

Markets.

PHILADEPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADEPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADEPHIA, Sept. 29, 1859.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State tives, 92%; Reasing Railroad, 22%; Morris Canal, 50%; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69%;

NEW ORIEANS, Sept. 29, 1859. day were 7,000 bales at u

Cotton—The Sales to day were 7,000 bales at unchanged rates. Freights to Liverpool 9.16d. Exchange on New York, sixty days, 1 a 1% per cent discount, and at sight ½ per cent premium.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29, 1859.
Cotton quiet: sales to day 460 bales at 11½c. a 11½c. for middling; sales of the week, 1,950 bales; receipts of the week, 8,380 bales; stock, 12,500 bales.

Plour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and buogant: sales 20,000 bushels, at \$1 20 a \$1 45 for white. Corn firm at 83c. a 85c. for white and yellow; a small lot of new crop white sold at 80c. Provisions firm. Whiskey dull at 27½c. a 28c.

Flour firm at \$5 a \$6 50. Wheat advanced: sales 3,000 bushels white at \$1 30; red, \$1 18 a \$1 20. Corn active yellow, 86c. a 87c. Oats advanced 1c. Whiskey dull at 18 34 0.

yellow, 88c. a 87c. Oats advanced 1c. Whiskey dull at 13½c. a 27½c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29—1 P. M. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Chicago spring ½c. better; holders firm; transactions restricted; sales, not included in evening's report, of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring, to arrive, at 87½c; sales this morning; 12,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 88c., and 5,000 bushels Canadian club at 90c. Corn scarce: sales 2,000 bushels To-ledoat 83c. Oats firm: sales 2,000 bushels Canada at 35c. Barley nominal at 75c. Rye quiet; no sales. Whiskey firmer: sales 100 bbls. at 25½c. Canal freights steady. Iake imports to day—1,000 bbls. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley. Canal exports—2,000 bbls. flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 do. oats. BUFFALO, Sept. 29—6 P. M. Flour steady, demand moderate: sales 1,000 bbls. at 45 37½ for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for catra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for catra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and wisconsin, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring wheat, \$4 50 a \$4 75 for extra State from spring and wisconside standards spring, in part to arrive; \$4 50 000 bus

cases with a cownward tendency: saies 11,000 bushels No. 2 do., in boat load lots to arrive, at 88c.; 16,000 bushels No. 10,000 bushels No. 2 do., in boat load lots to arrive, at 88c.; 16,000 bushels No. 1 spring, to arrive, at 87c. a 87 ½c., closing at the former figure; 5,000 bushels No. 1 spring, to arrive, at 90c.; 6,000 bushels Canada club at 90c, red and white winter, quiet. Corn quiet: sales 2,000 bushels Toledo at 83c. 2,000 bushels Inferior do. at 80c. Oats in good denund: sales 10,000 bushels Western, to arrive, on private terms. Other grains quiet. Whiskey nominal. Lake imports to-day—8,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 bushels was to 10,000 bushels oats.

Oswago, Sept. 29—6 P. M.
Flour advanced 25c. on good and choice city brands; Canadian firm but without change; sales small, principally to the home and interior trade. Wheat—Stock sgain light and the receipts from the upper lakes continue inadequate for the midling demand: sales 4,400 bushels at \$11 3 for white Canadian; 6,000 bushels extra Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn wanted, and

bushels at \$1 13 for white Canadian; 6,000 bushels extra Miwaukee club on private terms. Corn wanted, and would sell at about \$5c.; none in market. Barley firmer but les active: sales 2,000 bushels Canadian at 78½c. Ye quiet; supply offering light. Cats continue very scarce; quotations nominal. Canal freights steady, at 25c. on flour, 7c. on wheat and 6½c. on corn to New York, and 5c. on barley to Albany. Lake imports to-day—1,200 bbls. flour, 4,400 bushels wheat, 6,900 do. barley, 6,300 do. rye, 1,100 do. peas. Canal exports—1,745 bbls. flour, 2,820 do. wheat, 11,200 do. barley, 3,000 do. peas.

Flour firm and 5c. higher. Wheat firm: sales of 33,000 bushels spring at 79c. a 80c. Corn quiet. Oats dull and 1c. lower. Receipts to-day 5,500 bbls. flour, 77,000 bushels wheat, 7,500 bushels corn. 9,500 bushels oats. Shipments—2,200 bbls. flour, 98,000 bushels wheat, 14,500 bushels corn. Sight exchange on New York easy at 2 per cent premium.

TORONTO, Sept. 29, 1859. Theat active: white winter

Flour tending upward. Wheat active: white winter, \$1.04 a \$1.10; receipts of the week, 45,000 bushels. Barley steady at 68c. a 72c; receipts of the week, 50,000 bushels.

The Missing Balloonists, TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Naw York, Sept. 29, 1859.

In consequence of no intelligence having been received concerning the safety of Professor La Mountain, the sale of choice of seats in the balloon Atlantic is unavoidably postponed until further notice.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

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A SEARCH FOR LA MOUNTAIN.

Tuesday afternoon, says the Troy Times, a party, embracing Mr. Edward La Mountain, brother of the eronaut, several relatives of Mr. Haddock, and ethers, left Watertown to follow the route of the balloon as far as it was seen, and, if possible, to terminate the dreadful uncertainty that exists.

that exists.

REPORTS IN CIRCULATION.

We find in the Rome Sentinel of Wednesday the following:—A rumor was current in our village yesterday afterneon, brought by the Watertown train due here at 2:40 P. M., to the effect that it was reported in Watertown that a letter had been picked up in Canada (near Bytown, we believe), purporting to have been written by La Mountain, stating that Haddock (one of the balloonists) was insane, and that the rope was so tangled up that the valve could not be opened to let out the gas so as to allow the balloon to come down. We give the story as reported at the depat on the arrival of the cars. We will add that we place no reliance upon it.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1860.

Professor La Mountain has been traced but little farther. He was last seen in the town of Piteairn, St. Lawrence county, fifty miles due northeast from here, at a supposed altitude of five miles. He was going due east with great velocity. Mr. Morrison, of Troy, Lis agent, purposes instituting a thorough search for him.

The Nicaragua Transit Route.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1859.

orning you make the that Monsieur Belly's enterprise in Nicaragua has "burst up." For the information of the public interes to say that the government of the purple interested, I wish a failure on the part of Monsieur Belly to pay, in all of the present month, as a bonus for his Transit rights, the sum of two hundred thousand francs, has granted the right of transit for fifty years to Ran Rannels, Eag., United States Consel at San Juan del Sur, a copy of which contract I have.